


INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	STATUS: Pending	POLICY NUMBER: Water-017	
AGENCY NONRULE POLICY DOCUMENT	AUTHORIZED: Thomas W. Easterly, Commissioner		
	SUPERSEDES: New	ISSUING OFFICE(S): Office of Water Quality	
	ORIGINALLY EFFECTIVE:	RENEWED/REVISED: Date	
SUBJECT: Capacity Analysis Evaluation of Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Communities			

Disclaimer: This nonrule policy document (NPD) is intended solely as guidance and does not have the effect of law or represent formal Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) decisions or final actions. This nonrule policy document shall be used in conjunction with applicable laws. It does not replace applicable laws, and, if it conflicts with these laws, the laws shall control. This nonrule policy document may be put into effect by IDEM 30 days after presentation to the appropriate board. Pursuant to IC 13-14-11.5, this policy will be available for public inspection for at least 45 days prior to presentation to the appropriate board. If the nonrule policy is presented to more than one board, it will be effective 30 days after presentation to the last board. IDEM will submit the policy to the Indiana Register for publication. Revisions to the policy will follow the same procedure of presentation to the board and publication.

1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to outline the procedure for a Capacity Analysis Evaluation of a designated CSO Community which may result in the issuance of a Sewer Ban Early Warning notification.

All wastewater treatment plants are designed to treat a certain quantity of flow and organic loading. Wastewater flows and/or organic loads that exceed design criteria can be difficult to treat. Inadequately treated wastewater degrades water quality in the receiving stream and can be a public health hazard. State Administrative Code 327 IAC Article 4 "Wastewater Facilities; Overload Condition" is the regulatory basis for the State's Sewer Connection Ban Early Warning System.

2. SCOPE

This policy affects all CSO communities and is for all staff in the Office of Water Quality (OWQ) who analyze wastewater treatment facilities for hydraulic and/or organic overload conditions and write Sewer Ban Early Warning Notifications.

3. SUMMARY

Capacity analysis of a CSO Community must evaluate influent and effluent flow, precipitation data and CBOD loading by utilizing specific procedures that separate the wet and dry weather flows in order to determine whether the community should receive an Early Warning Letter for a potential Sewer Ban.

4. DEFINITIONS

The following definitions apply to the defined term as used in this NPD:

“Bypasses” – Flows that bypass part of the treatment process in a wastewater treatment plant. Bypassed wastewater may or may not be combined with treated wastewater at the main outfall. Wet weather bypasses that occur in CSO communities may be permissible if the intent is to maximize wastewater treatment plant flow and minimize combined sewer overflows during precipitation events. Treatment plant bypasses are not permitted in non CSO communities. Bypassed wastewater is reported on State Form 48373 (3R / 10-05) and sent (faxed) to IDEM OWQ Compliance Evaluation Section within 24 hours of occurrence.

Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (CBOD) Concentration – the concentration (amount) of carbon-containing organic material found in effluents. This parameter is an indicator of the impact of the organic matter on receiving waters. It measures the amount of dissolved oxygen required by microorganisms to decompose this organic material.

“Combined Sewer Overflows (CSOs)” – Overflows from permitted outfalls in sewers designed and constructed to transport both storm water and raw sewage.

CSO Community – a community which has a wastewater collection system designed and constructed to convey sanitary wastewaters and storm water through a single-pipe system to a publicly owned treatment works.

“Dry Weather Overflows” – IDEM OWQ Compliance Evaluation Section considers dry weather overflows from combined sewer systems to be overflows that occur 4 or more days after a precipitation event.

“Exceedence” A measurement during the monitoring period that exceeds the maximum (and/or minimum, as appropriate) permit requirement for a wastewater parameter such as CBOD, TSS, ammonia, DO or TRC, etc.

“Hydraulic Overload” – Wastewater plant flows that exceed the average hydraulic design (MGD) capacity of the wastewater plant. This definition can also include wet weather flows that cause wastewater plant bypassing and unpermitted sewer overflows.

“Infiltration” – Groundwater that infiltrates (seeps) into sewers through cracks, bad connections and/or other defects in the sewer laterals and pipes.

“Inflow” – Storm water that flows into sewers through direct connections such as storm drains and open cleanouts or defects such as holes in the sewer pipe.

MGD – Million gallons per day

“NPDES Discharge Permit” – A legally enforceable agreement between the regulatory agency (EPA/state) and the direct dischargers on the quality of effluent released

into receiving waters. It sets limits on the pollutants in the direct dischargers' effluent. NPDES Discharge Permits for CSO communities in Indiana contain an attachment labeled "Attachment A". Attachment A contains the permitted CSO outfalls and their locations. Attachment A also contains requirements for monitoring and reporting of overflows.

"Outfall" – The point source discharge which is the end of the pipe.

"Organic Overload" – Carbonaceous Biological Oxygen Demand (CBOD) waste that exceeds the aeration capacities of the wastewater plant.

"Sanitary Sewers" – Sewers that are designed to carry wastewater from residences, commercial establishments and industries.

"Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSOs)" – Unpermitted sanitary sewer system overflows containing raw sewage. SSOs are reported on State Form 48373 (3R / 10-05) "Bypass / Overflow Incident Report" and sent (faxed) to IDEM OWQ Compliance Evaluation Section within 24 hours of occurrence. Unpermitted SSOs can also occur in communities that have partially combined sewer systems.

5. ROLES

Capacity analysis evaluations for possible hydraulic and/or organic overload, are conducted in the Office of Water Quality (OWQ) Compliance Evaluation Section. Requests for capacity analysis frequently come from OWQ Municipal Permit Writers, OWQ Facility Construction Permit Reviewers, Wastewater Plant Inspectors, and IDEM Office of Enforcement (OE) staff. Requests for capacity analysis are based upon a review of monthly reports and wastewater inspector observations.

6. POLICY

6.A.

Procedure for Capacity Analysis:

- Retrieve the NPDES Permit File from the IDEM Central File Room. Review the NPDES Permit, Inspection Summaries, monthly DMR/MRO reports and recent correspondence, especially Violation Letters. Contact the OWQ Permits Section and/or OWQ Wet Weather Section if the NPDES Permit is missing. Check to see if the NPDES Permit has combined sewer outfalls (CSOs) in Attachment A. Check for sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs) and wastewater plant bypasses.
- Review any Agreed Orders and Notices of Violations (NOVs) that may have been prepared, by the IDEM Office of Enforcement, for the facility being evaluated. They are posted on the IDEM Office of Enforcement Web Site. Agreed Orders and NOVs provide important information regarding past problems and enforcement actions on the wastewater plant that is being evaluated for capacity problems.

- Access the electronic database for unpermitted wastewater plant bypasses and SSOs that is maintained by the OWQ Compliance Evaluation Section. Retrieve a summary for the community that shows all unpermitted bypasses and SSOs within the last 2 years.
- Access the electronic ICIS database that is maintained by the U.S. EPA. Retrieve summaries of NPDES violations, wastewater plant flows and Inspection Reports, for the past 2 years.
- Review the Facility Design Summary that was prepared by the OWQ Facilities Construction Section for the wastewater plant being evaluated. Wastewater plants are designed to treat wastewater, based upon average design flow and CBOD load. Facility Design Summaries contain specific information regarding the treatment plant processes and hydraulic/organic design values.
- Obtain the average hydraulic design flow (MGD) and CBOD design (Lb/day) load from the NPDES Permit and Facility Design Summary

The following specific review procedures are for capacity analysis on CSO communities:

- Step 1. Analyze wastewater plant hydraulic capacity, based upon dry weather flows. CSO communities are required, by their NPDES Permits, to maximize wastewater plant flows in wet weather in order to minimize overflows through the CSO outfalls. That is the reason only dry weather flows are analyzed in CSO communities.
- Step 2. Enter daily wastewater flows in MGD, precipitation data and CBOD (mg/L) concentrations, from the monthly reports of operation (MROs), into a spreadsheet that separates the wet and dry weather flows (those flows occurring 4 or more days after a precipitation event). Combined Sewer Discharge Monitoring Reports (CSO DMRs) can be an alternate source of information for wastewater plant flows and precipitation. The spreadsheet calculates average annual dry weather flows in MGD, along with average CBOD loadings in Lb/day and compares them to the design values.
- Step 3. Review the CSO DMRs for the facility and check for excessive and/or dry weather overflows that persist 4 or more days after a precipitation event and are not related to snow melt. Excessive overflows that occur for days and/or weeks at a CSO outfall can be an indication of a problem, such as an unknown source of inflow that suddenly appeared, possibly a water main break, etc.

Review Note: Snow melt in cold weather months can occur days or weeks after the actual precipitation event and cause overflows at CSO

outfalls. The CSO DMR report should state snow melt in the precipitation column.

Review Note: Wastewater plant bypassing, following the primary tank, may be permitted by the NPDES permit in a CSO community if the intent is to maximize wastewater plant flow in wet weather and minimize overflows at the CSO outfalls.

6.B.

Early Warning Decision:

- If the dry weather flow and/or the organic loading are found to be equal to or greater than ninety percent of the design capacity or if excessive dry weather overflows and/or SSOs are occurring, an Early Warning Notice will be prepared and issued to the community's principal executive officer.

7. REFERENCES

State Administrative Code 327 IAC Article 4

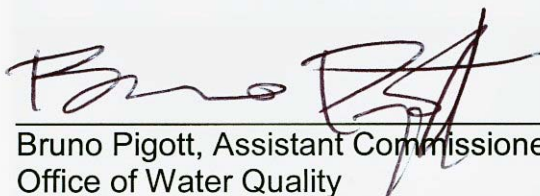
8. SIGNATURES



Thomas W. Easterly, Commissioner,
Indiana Department of Environmental Management

10/14/2008

Date



Bruno Pigott, Assistant Commissioner,
Office of Water Quality

9/5/08

Date



Robert Keene, Assistant Commissioner,
Office of Legal Counsel

9-17-08

Date

This policy is consistent with Agency requirements.



Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Quality Assurance Program
Planning and Assessment

9/17/08

Date